OEN SHERMAN S PROCESSES IN CHOPSUS

SPECULATIONS ON PEACE.

During the last few days the thoughts of the people seem to have been much turned towards peace. The first impulse to speculations in this direction was doubtless given to many minds by the result of the late election. It will not be forgotten that both soldiers like Gen. Grant, and politicians like Mr. Greeley, indulged, in advance of the election, in predictions based largely upon the moral effect that would be produced in the South by Mr. Lincoln's success. The éclat of that success was so signal that the people who lent a credulous ear to such representations might well be pardoned in looking for their fulfilment.

To these anticipations fresh strength was doubtless added by some observations made by General Butler, in New York city, to the following effect

"What is the duty of the Government in the future "What is the duty of the Government in the luthrer War cannot always last. The history of nations, the experience of the world has shown this. War, therefore, must come to an end. But how? In what way? A war of this kind is to be prosecuted for the purpose of breaking down the power of those opposed to the Government, and bringing them into the fold of the Government, under the supremacy of the laws. In view, therefore, of the una nimity of the American people; in view of the strength and majesty of the law; in view of the might of the nation, might it not be suggested that now is a good time for us once again to hold out to the deluded men of the South the once again to noid out to the dended men of the South the olive branch of peace, and asy to them. 'Come back, come back new. This is the last time of asking. Come back and leave the feeding upon husks, and come with us to the fat of the land, and let bygones be bygones, and our country will live in peace hereafter. "We are in a condition now, not taking counsel from the land, and taking counsel from our weakness, but tak-

our fears, not taking counsel from our weakness, but tak-ing counsel from our magnanimity and our strength, again to make an offer for the last time; to call upon them; and then shall we not, in the eyes of the country, have exhausted all the resources of statesmenship in the effort to re-

In pursuance of this recommendation (borrowed as it was from the programme of the defeated candidate, who, on this very ground, had incurred much oblequy and denunciation during the canvass) it was rumored that the President had under consideration the propriety of sending a commission to Richmond for the purpose of tendering such an amnesty to the Southern people through the authorities which there represent them.

And within the last day or two we have seen it intimated that the President would probably issue a proclamation of amnesty on the 24th instant, the day of National Thanksgiving. The Pittsburgh Gazette, than which it is known there is no journal more devoted to the Administration, suggests that "it is fitting that on that happy day the olive branch should be interwoven with the laurel in the chaplet of victory."

Our readers do not need to be informed that we place little reliance on any of these prognostications of present peace. If the Richmond journals afford any index of the Southern feeling produced by the late election they certainly do not warrant the hopes expressed by Gen. Grant or Mr. Greeley in advance of the late electoral contest. The Richmond Whig holds on this subject the following language:

"Our information is next to positive that Lincoln he been re-elected. Few have doubted from the first that this would be the result, and fewer still will regret it. For ourselves we feel that the great cause for which we are atruggling has escaped a real peril. The policy of conciliation, of concession, and cajolery which McClellan would have attempted was something more to be dreaded than Lincoln's armies and navies. There was great reason to apprehend that such a policy would deceive, demorslize, and divide the South. With Lincoln there is no lear of and divide the South. With Lincoln there is no fear of this; our people will continue to stand as one man; with him it is a united South against a divided North. With McClellan it might have been a united North against a divided South, in which event all that we have been striving for in this four years' struggle would have been lost. But Lincoln is to continue to be the master of the Yankees, and

To like purport the Richmond Enquirer reasons as follows:

"The four years more of war, which Lincoln's election makes sure, would not have been avoided by the election of McClellan, but might have been conducted with much more ability and given us more trouble than Lincoln can possibly command. This re-election of Lincoln binds our possibly command. people still firmer together, and prevents the division and discord which the election of McClellan might have intradiscord which the election of McCiellan in got have intro-duced. We know that it means continued war, and our country will prepare for it. There is no prospect for peace, and it is better for us that we should know clearly the purpose of the enemy in this matter than to have been divided in opinion by the hopes of peace which the defeat of Lincoln would have raised among our people. Let our authorities begin immediately the work of reorganizing the army, consolidating the regiments, filling up the ranks, im-proving the cavelry, and preparing for the spring cam-

We do not cite these expressions for the pur pose of reviving the smouldering embers of the late canvass, but simply to disabuse the public mind of erreneous impressions that are calculated to induce discouragement by raising groundless expectations of a speedy exit out of our present troubles. On this subject it remains for us only to repeat what we said before the election, as follows:

" How peace will come no man can predict, but it will come, because it must come in the nature of things. When it will come no man can predict, for who can tell what a day will bring forth when the thoughts of men have left their old channels? Who has so calculated the elements of our great social and political agitation that he can fix the points at which the nation will pause or find permanent rest from the turmoil of our troublous times ?

"As the first condition of all right knowledge is to know the limitations of our faculties, so the first condition of all right action is to know the impossibilities of our situation. When these are clearly perceived and generally acknowledged, the 'pessibilities' of our position will, unfer the providence of God, be revealed to us according to times which no mere human foresight can appoint, and in ways which no mere human wisdom can erdain. As soon as this people is as ready to follow the leadings of Providence as it has been to attempt the unequal task of coercing Providence in the line of its own predetermined wishes. we may expect to see the path of duty opening before us into the path of eafety. By what devicus steps we shall fied this path, if we are ever to find it at all, or through what valleys of humiliation we may have to pass before it shall be reached, if reached at all, are issues of the undeveloped future, known only to Him who appoints 'the bounds of our habitation. Aide toi, le ciel l'aidera- help yourself, and heaven will help you -is a maxim that should prompt to all human activity in the path of Heaven's pointing, for the maxim will be realized in our experience only as we accept another which teaches that 'man stire himself, but it is God who leads him'-I'homme v'egita,

## FANATICISM RUN MAD.

There was a sermon preached at Milwaukee or the Sunday before the late election by a Reverend Mr. Towne, in which he indulged in the following blasphemous rhapsody. His congregation, if not as mad as he is, ought to provide him with a straitjacket:

"The election of Tuesday involves Issues which on angel might tremble to think of. The interests suspended upon the stake more earth, and hell, and heaven. The armies of the Union, and her navies, are waiting to bear from it. The dark marshalled bests of treason are waiting to hear from it. The friends and the foes of liberty on the other side of the At-lantic, and in every part of the civilized globe, are waiting to hear from it. God on His ETERNAL THRONE IS WAIT. and TO HEAR FROM IT, that He may see whether, as a nation, we will forsake the sin and keep Him or keep the sin and be forsaken by Him."

THILLY HADDINAUTED MHT MOSS OPERATIONS OF A GOVERNMENT SPY,

The Chronicle of this city records the following as among he items of the experience of Pardon Worsley, the chief witness for the Government in the trials of those persons charged with furnishing goods to him as a blockade-run her. They are gleaned from his own narrative:

While engaged in peddling fruit around the camps within the defences of the Potomae he was approached by several Southern ladies who had for a long time earnestly desired a pass through our lines, and, although their application to the authorities was backed by some of the first citizens of Washington, it failed of its purpose. Mrs. Chancellor, one of the ladies alluded to, by dint of strong promises to introduce him to Mosby, induced Worsley to capaider her proposition.

consider her proposition.

Worsley was permitted to take the ladies through the lines. This, Worsley says, was in April last, and was his first passage through into rebel territory. He accomplished his purpose safely, failing however to see Mesby, who was out on a raid. But, on the representations of Mrs. Chancellor, who was grateful for the safe convoy home, her busband, who was post guard of the town of Middleburg, used Worsley with kindness and gave him and his driver the following pass: the following pass:

the following pass:

"Mr. Pardon Worsley and James Sloan, the owners of the team in their possession, came to M deleburg as an accommodation to bring two Southern ladies, one of them my wife, the other a lady from Exppahannock county, Virginia, from Washington, who had p ocure passes to come home. These gentlement I have every reason to believe are ditions of Washington, having no connection with the Federal army, and I hope will not be molested by any Southern soldiers whom they may chance to meet, as their trip here was one of accommodation to Southern ladies.

"Middleburg, (Va) April 30, 1864."

Worsley returned to Washington, reported progress, and was permitted to proceed as best suited him, until he had gained an interview with Mesby.

Taking with him articles he knew he could sell, he made another trip, arriving in Middleburg May 7th, 1864. Immediately on his arrival, he disposed of all his wares, and was arged to continue his trips. Mosby being again. absent, Mrs Chancellor had used her influence with him to the extent of getting him to name a day on which he would meet Worsley; meantime he instructed his Adjuant to issue a pass to Worsley, which was worded as follows:

"Mr P. Worslev and James Sloan have permission to bring out goods from Washington, and sell to the citizens of Fau-quier and Loudoun counties. J. H. BLACKWELL. "By ord-r of Col. J. S. Mosny. "May 7, 1861."

Taking with him orders for a variety of goods, he re-turned to Washington, obtained another load, and arrived at Middleburg on the day appointed; met Mosby, who not only receives him cordially, but invited him to a dinner, at which two hundred of his men participated, and upon which occasion Worsley was, by Mosby, appointed as sutler to his battalion. At the same time the following pass, which Worsley has since used on every trip he made, was given to him by Mosby:

"HEADQ'RS 43D VA P. R. BATTALION, MAY 23, 1864. "Mr Worsley having obtained permission to import goods into this section from the Federal lines, all Confederate coldiers and citizens are forbidden to interfere with him in any manner, under penalty of being treated as robbers.

"John S Moshy,

"Lient. Col. Comman

From that time forth, and for several trips, Worsley was not molested, though not altogether unsuspected. In fact, he was told that watches were set to detect, if possible, by what routes he came within their lines with his siple, by what routes he came within their lines with his goods. Thereafter he left Washington at midnight, and travelling by the most unfrequented routes by night, and hiding in the woods by day, he succeeded in cluding the vigilance of the rebels. Another plan for his detection was then arranged. An application for a safe conduct through the Federal lines was applied for by Fanny Noland, a sharp-witted, daring, and maligoant rebel. As Worsley had carried other women through previously, he could not refuse her without being suspicted; so he consented at once to do so, and brought her through to Washington, where she had many friends; and doubtless same who read these lines will remember her introduction some who read these lines will remember her introduction of Worsley to them as her tried and trusty friend. From that time he was almost overwhelmed with letters from Washingtonians and others to be carried to their friends

Fanny accompanied him on his return trip, and he says

Fanny accompanied him on his return trip, and he says it was the most hazardous one he ever undertook, never once appearing on a travelled road; he kept in by-paths and on roads made through the woods by wood-choppers, until he struck the Middleburg pike, where they heard that Federal sconts were approaching Middleburg by the Leesburg pike. He whipped his horse into a gall-p, and arrived in Middleburg a few minutes ahead of the scouts. Upon their arrival they proceeded to arrest many of Moshy's men; but knewing Worsley, they foolishly passed him and his goods by untouched.

No scomer had they departed from the town than one of Moshy's officers went to Worsley, as he sat upon a plazza, and calling him "a spy," seized him by the throat and told him to prepare to the, charging him with prearranging the descent of the scouts upon them. It was in vain he protested his innocence; the threat was about being carried into execution when Fanny Noland interposed to save Worsley, asserting his entire ignorance of the affair, and telling the officer that be would have to shoot Worsley through her body. The officer finally granted a brief respite, that she might go and see Mosby, granted a brief respite, that she might go and see Mosby which she did, and so satisfied that personage of Worsley's nnocence that he went and released him, and apologized for the rough treatment of which he had been the victim. After that, and until the last trip he made, Worsley thought himself clear of all suspicion. On the occasion he referred to, however, a friend had informed him that heavy orders for goods had been given him, with the intent, whe he should return with the goods, to hang him and confis-cate his goods. Of course he did not return.

## A NEGRO CELEBRATION AT NASHVILLE.

The negrees of Nashville (Tenn.) had a grand demonstration last Saturday night, (the 12th instant,) in honor of the election of Mesers. Lincoln and Johnson. Addresses were made by Governor Johnson, Col. R. D. Mussey, and others. The Nashville Dispatch of the 13th has a notice of the affair, from which we extract the following, (omitting only a description of the speeches delivered :)

The negroes turned out in large force last night, some of them armed with muskets and others with pistots. They celled and shouted like demons as the procession moved through the streets: rockets and roman candles, guns and pistols, adding to the fearful forebodings of many who wit-nessed the turn-out. The procession extended nearly a quarter of a mile. Having reached the front of Governor Johnson's residence, the procession halted, and a dense mass of negroes of all ages and sizes, and of both sexes, filled the street and the front of the Capitol grounds, when Lieut. Smith, of New Jersey, addressed them at som ough, stating, in the course of his remarks, that he had oft Atlanta in ruins a few days ago, &c. He concluded by introducing Governor Johnson, [who addressed the rowd at some length on their bad morals and bad habits and concluded by tendering his thanks for the compliment

they had paid him.]
"Luring the time Col. Muzzy was speaking, some disturbance occurred about the eastern end of the iron rail ing fronting the Governor's house, which ended by some negroes shouling a white soldier - a pistol and some twenty or twenty five muskes being fired at him, and several beyonet wounds in flicted, after his death, some say. The stories of the origin of the difficulty are as contradictory se possible, and since we heither saw the murdered man nor heard the language used, we cannot say how much truth there is in the above statement. The stampede which followed baffles all description ; whites and negroes were flying in all directions in the most perfect state of disorder; they stood not upon the order of their going, but went-over rocks and over each other-a huge negro weach with three babies tumbling over our reporter, who arose but little the worse for his mishap, only to fall beels ver head upon a prostrate soldier. Recovering his equi brium, our representative tried to reach the ac ne slaughter, but was forced down the street by the mass of darkies, and was compelled to yield to the force of er-cumstances, and retire in disgust."

SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES IN JAPAN SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19 .- Official advices of October 3, from Yokohama, confirm the report of the opening of the Inland Sea of Japan by the allied fleet. The engagement was brief. The allies lost twelve killed and fifty four wounded, and the Japanese from two to three hundred killed and wounded. The steamer Sea King, chartered by Minister Prays to accompany the fleet to represent the United States, did good execution with her 32-pounder Parrott gun. She was afterwards sold to the Japanese Government for \$108,000. The indemnity to the Americans is expected to reach \$200,000. The commissioners the allies were to meet the Japanese officials at Kanagawa October 19, to adjust the amounts of indemnities to the various nations. The forts are to be dismontled, and the fleet will remain to see that the officials keep their promise. It is believed the Japanese Government hence forth will be able to keep the unruly nobles in check.

The Hon ROBERT J. WALKER arrived in Washington a few days ago, to good health, his numerous friends will be glad to learn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE The State of New Hampshire has given a Republican majority of 2,034 on the home vote. The vote of the sol diers is expected to increase it to 3 200.

GEN. BUTLER'S NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

From the New York Esening Post of November 23d. Maj. Geo. Butler left this city for Washington yesterday and will go to the front. The troops which were placed under his command for special service sailed for the James river on Monday evening, their services, fortunately, not having been required. As no breach of the peace occurred there was no occasion to land a man in this city. The soldiers were within call on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and could have been marched to any part of the city in half an hour. These troops arrived at Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island on the Monday afternoon receding the election. On Tuesday morning they were laced on board of steamers, and the vessels were stationed at various points opposite the Battery, and in the North and East rivers. This disposition of the military was made in order to prevent possible collisions, and to avoid the appearance of intimidation at the polls. Gen. Butler yesterday issued the following farewell order: HEADQUARTERS CITY OF NEW YORK,

mand which the exigencies of the service has thrown upon him in the State of New York, the Major General commanding cannot refrain from the act of justice due to the provisional division under command of Brig. Gen. Hawley, from the Army of the James, and the regiments of regulars from the Army of the Potomac, detailed for this special duty, to accord to them his thanks, and the thanks of the country, for their promptness, efficiency, and cheerful good conduct in their daties, made ardaous by the dis comforts of a sea voyage and confinement on board trans-ports in the most inclement weather. The shock of battle would not have so much tried their steadmess and soldierly qualities. He unites his congratulations with theirs that the law-abiding character of the people of the State of New York, and the influence of all good men, rendered all other services unnecessary. The Quartermaster and Commis-sary staff of the Department of the East rendered every

the Commanding General acknowledges his obligations, although not all in actual service, for their prompt action in reporting for duty, and most efficiently supervising the several districts assigned them, giving valuable aid in transmitting all information necessary to secure the peace of the community and honor of the country:

community and honor of the country:
Colonels—M. Murphy, Harney, W. B. Barton, Foster, J. B. Wilson, Banks's staff. Lientenant Colonels—O. Ferrier, Morgan, Tallcoke, J. M. Raymond, Mejors—A. E. Colgrant, H. Gahell, T. O'Brien, J. W. Payne, Charles J. Seymour, Tremsins, F. E. Gray, Porter. Captains—F. G. Burke, A. W. Norcroes, M. Dougherty, Charles T. Green. W. E. Van Wyck, Lewis Mehrmein, Hall, Watson, D. F. Wright, G. F. Beutler, M. A. Stearne, F. M. Hendricks, C. Hulten, G. B. Halstead, L. Crosby, Banks's staff; E. L. Molunoux, Lieutenants—S. R. Morgan, F. W. Roberts, F. Powell, A. R. Laudlew, H. B. Loomis, O. Machale, Jas S. King, A. Van Brants, F. Corvel, M. J. Smith, W. T. Simms, H. C. Adams, Charles Herzoy, Lycas, E. B. Elhott, Alfred W. Crayen, Ratph Fills.

The Commanding General is grateful for the prompt and efficient co-operation of the police of the city of New York, always efficient to preserve the peace save against overrhelming numbers.

The thanks of the Government are due to the American

Telegraph Company for putting their lines at the disposal of the military authorities, and the prompt transmission of I hanks are given to Mr. Norman Wiard, who tendered

his steamer, the Augusts, for the movement of the troops By command of Major General BUTLER:

Capt. and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

From the New York World. The departure of Gen. Butler from this city might pass unnoticed were it not that his special organ here yester day inflicted upon its readers a terribly long story of what was done by this great warrior during his stay in the me tropolis. According to that paper the city was surrounded

Tuesday morning, November 8, until Friday night, November 11. The spectacle of these men, beasts, and guns waiting in loneliness might provoke a tear from philanthro-York city. It was an insult to its civic authorities, to its police, to the Governor of the State, who by law is empowered to call out the militis in case of riot, and to Maj Gen

upon the police commissioners, and divulged what they had power to subjugate any one of those States, with the whole heard of an alarming plot to get up a riot on election day.

The commissioners listened to their story, and replied that fend her against our attacks. We should stand ready, they had ample means for learning of any such movement; but from all the reports of policemen and detectives, they were satisfied that there would not be the slightest dispositions may be doubtful, for determination by them in turbance on the day mentioned. The whole board of com-missioners, Democrats and Republicans, were unanimous in this; and so confident were they in their belief, that, contrary to the usual custom, not a single special policeman was sworn in for duty on that day. Despite these assurances, the Administration was urged to send troops to the not aware, however, of any direct tender of adjustment city and put Butler in command of them, both of which upon these principles having been recently made by the

postponed—time will show how long—the advance of Gen. Grant's army. Such facts as these need not be looked at with the eye of partisanship. The time for that has passed, though some of the Republican journals seem to that the political campaign is over.

## pay avoing, accumum garline. THE GOOD ORDER AT THE LATE ELECTION.

"We never saw a more quiet election than there was a Portsmouth," the States and Union says of the Presidential election there; and similar remark is well nigh universal. The election was uncommonly peaceful all over the esuntry; and we have yet to hear of any serious disturbance at the ballot-box. The extreme Abolition partisans are ascribing this quiet to the military provisions made by the Executive. Even here (in Boston) the whole force of the navy yard, ridiculously enough, was under arms, ready for any emergency. The truth is, such array, In our country, where respect for law is babitual and traditionary, is rather calculated to provoke riot than to restrain it. The New York Post does the justice to rebuke the miserable course of some of its party friends who calumplate the people in ascribing their good order to a fear of the bayonet. "Our people," the Post says, " are proud of their love of law and order-they are jealous of their ability and intelligence to discharge their duties to the State; and for nearly eighty years now, in the midst of the most exciting party condicts, they have uniformly maintained the peace of society and the stability of Government." This, too, where other nations have been torn by fierce conflicts in disputed successions. Well may it besaid, in the words of the Post: "It was to the good sense of the people themselves-to their sober convictions of duty-to their intelligent devotion to the best interests of the commonwealth; to the almost universal belief that the security of the ballot box is the pledge of all our national prosperity, strength, and glory, and not to military provisions, that we are indebted for the wide spread and almost solemn quietude of Tuesday last." The only real danger of conflict was from such pronuncismientos as Gen. Butler issued in New York, which must have been condemned by candid citizens - Boston Post

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican calls attention to the fac. that Capt. Collics, of the Wachusett, who seized the Florids, incurred the censure of the Government in 1862, for seizing the British schooner Mont Biane, and taking her into Key West. At the time of seizure the schooper was at anchor at Sand Cay, Bahama Banks, only

Two hundred Irlahmen, Union soldiers, who were prisopers in the South, and have been in rebel custody over a year, becoming weary of their confinement, are said to have joined the rebel army, and been sent to Hood.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Among the official papers which have beam recently to neived from the South is the annual message of Governo Brown, of Georgia, to the Legislature of that State, which met in the beginning of the precent month. The document is very long; and much of it is devoted to an exposition of the affairs of the State. We insert such portions of it as, we presume, will be most interesting to

THE IMPORTANCE OF ATLANTA.

The war is still waged against the people of the Confederate States, by the Government of the United States, with a vindictiveness and cruelty which has few parallels in history. For nearly feur years we have met the mighty assaults of the Federal armies, and have repulsed and driven them back on many a bard fought field. We have lost important points, but none which we cannot temporarily surrender to the enemy, and, with good management, finally succeed. Atlanta was probably the most vital point to our success that has been won by the superior numbers of the enemy. Its fall was a severe blow, and for a time caused great despondency among our people. I am happy caused great despondency among our people. I am happy to see, however, that they are fast recovering from deression, and confidence is being restored.

THE PEACE QUESTION-STATE RIGHTS, &C. While I am satisfied that a large majority of the people of this State disapprove many of the acts and much of the policy of the Confederate Administration, I am of opinion that there are but a very small number of the people of Georgia who are disloyal to the cause, or who would consent to close the war without the achievement of the great ends for which we took up arms—the independence of the Confederate States and the vindication and establishment of the sovereignty of the several States. Confederate in dependence without State sovereignty and constitutional and religious liberty would be very little better than sub-jugation, as it matters little who our master is, if we are to have one. We should, therefore, keep constantly in the law-abiding character of the people of the State of New York, and the influence of all good men, rendered all other services unnecessary. The Quartermaster and Commissary staff of the Department of the East rendered every service in moving and caring for the comfort of the troops. To the gentlemen of his staff the Commanding General gives no recommendation, because they know that they do their duty in all situations.

Major then Daniel Butterfield and Brig. Gen. Webb, who were detailed it the city upon other duty, and Brig. Gen. Webb, who were detailed it the city upon other duty, and Brig. Gen. Webb, who unterered their invaluable assistance in devising organizing, and perfecting the dispositions of the troops, by which the utmost effectiveness was secured withing any exhibition of force which would alarm the timid or give cause of cavil to the disaffected, special praise would be due were it not that each did what he expected from their ability and patroitism; each saking not what is assigned for me to do but what I can do for the cause of the country.

To the several officers hereinatter named respectively the Commanding General acknowledges his obligations, atthough not all in actual service, for their prompt action in practing for data and service, for their prompt action in practing for data and service, for their prompt action in practing for data and service, for their prompt action in practing for data and service, for their prompt action in practing for data and service, for their prompt action in actual strides since the war began towards a line and for the cause of the country.

To the several officers hereinatter named respectively the Commanding General acknowledges his obligations, at hough not all in actual service, for their prompt action in a service of the service lice, made fearful strides since the war began towards a centralized government with unlimited powers. The con-stant tendencies of the war have been to the subordination of the civil authorities to the laws of the military, and the concentration of the supreme power in the hands of the commander in chief of the armies. The longer the war lasts the greater the tendency to this result and the less probability at its termination of a return to the constituional forms and republican simplicity which existed at its

termicale? No human forecast can so lat penetrate the future as to give a satisfactory answer to this question. The Northern States have resources and men enough to enable them to countoue the war for years to come, and we have sufficient power to build all their schemes of subjugation. The sword can never make peace between the two contending parties. When this is done, it will be before the passions of the people will subside, and reason so far resume her sway as the only means of adjustment which can terminate the bloody strife. This may not take place till we have accumulated a debt on both sides greater than we or our pesterity can ever pay—till hundreds of thousands more men have been stain, and millions of women and children have been reduced to widowhood, or, hanage, and poverty—till our taxes have become so burdensome that endurance is no longer possible—till the civil laws case to be respected, and highway robbery and murder are the daily business of predatory bands, and till the Frderal and Confederate Governments have usurped and -xercised all the powers claimed by the most absolute despois, each pleading in extenuation of its usurpations the necessity growing out of the like usurpations by the

other.

There is reason to fear that President Lincoln, if re-elected, and President Davis, whose passions are infismed against each other, may never be able to agree upon terms with soldiers; all the alley-ways teemed with armed men, and horses in harness, guns all mounted, and cavaliers all uniformed were concealed in sequestered haunts from their aggregate departy as sovereign States, bring their powerful influence to bear, requiring both Governments to stop the war, and leave the question to be settled upon the principles of 1776, as laid down in the Georgia resolutions, passed at your last session. These resolutions, it pists, as it does a smile from sensible men, were there not substance, propose that the treaty making powers in both a more serious aspect to the matter. Farce as it was, it Governments agree to stop the war, and leave each and was intended to be, and actually was, an insult to New any one of the sovereign States, by a convention of ats voters, to determine for itself whether it will unite its destines with the one or the other Confederacy. There may be doubts whether Missouri, Kentucky, or Marviand John A Dix, who has so long been in command of the Fede wish to remem component parts of the Government of the ral forces in the Department of the East. There was no United States, or to unite with the Confederate States need of this display of military force. The men who clamored for the sending of Butler hither knew it. Gen butler knew it. Gen butler knew it. The Administration knew it.

There can be no harm in stating now what, for prudential reasons, has not been made public before. Previous to the election a number of prominent Republicans called State without her consent by subjugation, and we have no state without her consent by subjugation, and we have no

positions may be doubtful, for determination by them in their covereign capacity.

Our Congress, in its manifesto, independent the great prin-ciples of the Georgia resolutions, and the President has said in his Messages that he desires peace upon the prin-diples to defend which we entered into the struggle. I am demands were at once soceded to.

The whole affair was a stupendous farce. It was expensive, too. Thousands of deliars will not cover the cost of transporting the treeps bother. Nor is it to be oversposed that the withdrawal of this force from the army postponed—time will show how long—the advance of Gen.

Grant's army. Such facts as these need not be looked at the cost of the North for discussion would place the question fairly and properly define the States and people of the North for discussion with the cost of the North for discussion. and action. Had it been done months since, it could not have forget | fuled to have had a powerful influence upon the Presidentia election in the North, which may have much to do with the future course and conduct of the war. It may be said however, that the proposition to settle our difficulties upon these terms made by President Davis to President Lin coln would be a letting down of the dignity of our Gov ernment, and might be construed as an evidence of conscious weakness on our part. I confees my instillty to see how the direct tender of settlement upon these great and correct principles by the treaty-making power in our Government could compromise the dignity of our Government any more than an indirect tender of the same proposition through the rivegular channel of an Executive message of a Congressional manifesto. There is more true dignity in a direct, open, manly tender through the constituted opened. tuted channel. But nice questions of official etiquette and false notions of personal diguity should be laid saide when they intervene to prevent action upon which the blood of thousands and the happiness of millions may depend.

The Democratic party of the North, which is the only arty there claiming to maintain State right principle ad which has great strength and power, whatever may be te fortunes in the coming election, hee declared in favor states as the best means of edjustment. And I see no good reason why the treaty-making power in our Governgood reason why the treaty-making power in our Government abould not tender this proposition to the Government of the United States. There can certainly be nothing like humiliation or degradation in a proposition to leave the settlement of a question which the General Governments, which are the creatures of the States, cannot agree upon, to their steators—the severeign States themselves. However much the idea may be redicated to prejudice the popular mind by the enemies of State sovereignty, the Convention, if called, would be doubt be one of the most able and denified assembly one that ever met monthis contiand dignified assemblages that ever met upon this continent. In so trying an emergency, involving issues of auch an immense magnitude, the States would doubtless select their wisest, ablest, and best men to represent them—men whose passions have been subdued by age and reflection, and who are sike distinguished for love of justice, ba lance of mind, and dignity of character. Such a Convention, composed of the greatest and best men of the country, of mature age and large experience, with the scenes of blood, carnage, and desolation through which we have passed fresh in their recollection, and the present and prospective condition of the country well known to them, could hardly be expected to decide in favor of a continua-tion of the war, with all its blighting effects upon both the North and the South, or to adjourn with it submissing a plan of settlement honorable and just to the people of both Confederacies and to all the states. All questions of boundary and inland navigation, and all fresties of amily, commerce, and all agreements necessary to preserve in future the just balance of power upon the conment, could be properly shaped in such a Convention and roposed to the treaty-making powers as the result of its deliverations. Or it might be agreed in advance by the treaty-making powers that the Convention settle the whole question, and that its action be figal and conclusive when subitted back to the people of the everal States and ratifed them respectively. In that event it must, of course,

be understood that each State would enter the Convention of the States and the Confederacy. Every man able to bear as a separate independent sovereign—the equal of every other State—and that the action of the body, as in case of the Conventions which formed the Constitutions of the United States and of the Confederate States, would only be binding upon each State when submitted back to and freely ratified by the people thereof in their sovereign capacity. The propriety of submitting the question by the treaty-making powers to a Convention of the inversely ability and energy in the field, cost what it may in blood or treasure. We must not, however, expect the troops to do all by hard fighting, bloodshed, and the sacrifice of life. The statesman and the people at home bave an important. make a treaty of peace without the consent of the sove-reign States to be affected by it. No permanent treaty of peace can be made which does not contain an article fixing the boundaries of the two Governments, when the whole country is inhabited as ours is, and one or the other Go-vernment must exercise immediate jurisdiction over the inhab fants of each State and each detuty. In other words, we can have no treaty of peace that does not define the State or parts of States that are to be embraced in each Government; and this can only be done by the consent of the States themselves.

The action of separate States is, therefore, an indispensable preliminary to the validity of any treaty of posee that can be made. This action may, by agreement of the treaty-making powers, take place prior or subsequent to

the date of the treaty, but in either date the effect is the same, as the validity of the treaty is dependent upon the action of separate States. Suppose it is agreed by the treaty-making powers that the State of Ohio shall become part of the Confederate States, when an overwhelming majority of her people in convention, called by the proper State authority, decide by solemn ordinance to remain with the United States. State authority, decide by selemin ordinance to remain with the United States. Or suppose it is agreed by the treaty-making powers that Kentucky shall remain just of the United States, when two-thirds of her people decide to go with the Confederate States. Will any one contend that the treaty-making power has the right thus to dispose of States, and assign them their future positions without their consent? And will any body say that a treaty of peace can be made without defluing the Government with which Ohio or Kentucky shall be associated in future? Suppose, again, that the treaty-making power in fixing the which Only of Kentucky shall be associated in factors:
Suppose, again, that the freaty-making power, in fixing the
bundaries of the two confederacies should arres to a di
vision of Virginia, and that the territory-embraced in the
pretended new State, formed of part of Virginia, shall
become part of the United States, and that the balance
shall go with the Confederate States. Will any Southern man contend that she can be thus dismembered, and part of her territory ceded by the President and Senate to the Government of the United States without her consent? He who so contends denies the very fundamental principles upon which the Government of the Confederate States was organized. What would the old Virginians of the Juffer organized What would the old Virginians of the John sonian school say to this sort of State sovereignty? What would Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, Lee, Mason, Randolph and other statesmen of their day have said if they had been told that the Constitution of the United States conferred upon the treaty-making power the right to code one-half the territory of Virginia to a foreign State, without consulting her or obtaining her consent? If President Davis and the Senate have the power to code part of Virginia to the United States in fixing the bounds. ries of the two confederacies without her consent, they have as much power to cede the who's State to Grent Britain or France for commercial advantages, or to cede Georgia to the United States in consideration that the other States shall be recognised and the war cease. | Such a pro-States shall be recognised and the war cease. Such a proposition is too preposterous for serious argument. He who claims such powers for the President and Senate would not only degrade the States to the position of provinces, but would clothe the treaty making power of the Confederacy with imperial dignity greater than the most enlightened monarchies of the present day assume to themselves. It has been claimed as one of the prerogatives of sovereigns, that they could code to each other their provinces at will. But in the late treaty between the Emperors of France and Austria, the former refused to accept a pr vince ceded by the latter, and incorporate it into his em-

pire, and govern it fill the question was submitted to the people of the province, and they gave their consent. It is certainly too clear to be rucessafully questioned, that the Governments of the two Confederacies have no power to make a treaty of peace, and fix the boundaries of the two countries, which, situated as we are, is a necessary part of the treaty, without the concurrence and con-sent of the individual States to be affected by it. If this cannot be done without the consent of the States, where is the objection to a Convention of the States, to settle in advance the necessary preliminaries to which their consent In the Convention it could be agreed which States would go with the North and with the South, and the ratification of the action of the Convention by the treats-making powers, and by the people of the several States to be affected by it, when of a character to require their a parate action, would fix the future status of the different States, While I am satisfied that separate State action may, and While I am satisfied that separate State action may, and most probably will, be a necessary preliminary to a treaty of peace, I do not wish to be immunderated upon this point. The sovereign States of the Confederacy each second from the old Union. This they had a perfect right to do. And each is assovereign in the present Confederacy as she was in the old, and has the same right under the like circumstances which she then exercised. But when those States exceeded and formed the present Confederacy, and entered into the present Confederacy, of the struggie. Thus situated I deny that any one of the treat, of peace with the enemy. The people of the Sister can meet in Convention, and abolish the Confedera e Government whenever its usurpations and abuses of power have reached a point where the governing of the states. have a right to do the same by a like Convention, and to establish a new Government in place of the present tyranny by which they are now controlled. If the people of the two Confederacies have this power, which will not,

of the two Confederacies have this power, which will not, I presume, be denied by any one professing the Staterights doctrine of 1776, why may they not meet together in Convention, and agree upon the boundaries and treaties necessarily growing out of a separation which is already an accomplished fact?

I am well aware that the advocates of strong central power, both in the United States and the Confederate States, including many of the office holders of both Governments, and the piace-holders and large Government. ernments, and the piace-holders and large Government contractors, who have made millions of dollars out of the Government, without once exposing their persons to danger in battle, and the secret spies in the employment of the Governments who are supported out of the large secret service funds at the commands of the two Presidents, to do their bidding, and such officials as wear gold lace in cities and drive fine horses and carriages, supported out of the public crib, while all around them are misery and want: and the large provest and passport corps, scattered among our country villages and upon our railroads, jealous of the prerogatives of the central power, and surrous to maintain and extend them, are ready by their action to deny that the States have any thing left but the name, or that they can have any agency in negotisting a treaty of peace, or that they can meet in Convention to consider on this subject without being guilty as "traitorous States." These minions of power, protected from the dangers of battle-field, never fall to impugn the matives and question the layalty of every one who denies the legality of any act of the Government, or questions the windom of any part of its policy. They very cordially adopt the maxim, "the King can do no wrong." Of course all such are loud and clamor our in their denunciations of those who advocate a convention of States to agree upon the terms of a paration, and stop the effusion of blood. If the war should cease they must sight to their level, for then "Othello's occupation is gone."
But the advocates of free government thay safely appeal
from all such to the sober sound judgment of the great mass of the American people. North and South, who went the heavy burdens of the war, without the offices or pa-tronage of either Government; whose sous have been conscripted and tern from them, and slaughtered, many of whose homes have been destroyed and their farms and cities laid waste, who are daily robbed of their property by impressment agents or other Government officials, without paying them any thing for it; who bear the burdens of the enorus taxistion necessary to carry on the war, and support all the large classes above mentioned in extravagent incul-gences, and whose posterity and property must pay the immense public debt which is constantly augmented. And immense public debt which is constantly augmented. And the appeal may be made with still greater face to the gallant soldier in the storms of winter and in the weary march; while smid the perils that surround him his thoughts recur to the sufferings of loved ones at home, as well as to all true Christians in both countries. Shall this bloodsh carnage, and descistion continue to gratify the ambition and obstinacy of those in power? Or shall the people of both countries demand of their rulers that the war shall cease, and as it is impossible that the people of the two sections can again live together in harmony, that a convention of all the States be held to agree upon terms of separction, and upon the treaties necessary to the happiness and prosperity of the neighboring Governments at peace with each other.
We may be told that the Northern Government will not

agree to such a convention. I very readily admit that neither the Lincoln Government nor our own will probably agree to it till a stronger pressure of the people is brought to bear upon both, and that the advocates of this policy in to bear upon both; and that the advocates of this pulcy in the North cannot control it so long as our presses and officials, state and Confederate, denounce the movement, and thereby put weapons in the hands of the Government at Washington with which to crush out the growing sentment in the North, and more especially in the Northwestern States. But I think recent developments have shown that this doctrine will bear down every thing before it in the North, if met by demonstrations of approval in the South. It top the was and call a convention of the States. South. I top the war and call a convention of the States to negotiate, and the people of the North, who are as tired of it as we are, will agree to a proper adjustment upon the terms above indicated sooner than resume hostilelies. Is the mean time, till proper arrangements can be made to adjust difficulties, and stop the effusion of blood by negotiation, it is the duty of every man in the Confederacy to do every thing possible in his power to strengthen and sustain the gallant and glorious armies of

do all by hard fighting, bloodshed, and the sacrifice of life. The statesman and the people at home have an important part to act, as well as the general and the troops in the field in terminating the atringgle. If the troops falter and fail to do their part in the hour of battle, the statesman is ready to cast censure upon them. If the statesman is ready to cast censure upon them. If the statesman septect his part in conducting wise negotiations to stop the war, the troops have greater cause to censure and condemn him, as he has no right to trific with their lises and continue to expose them in battle, if the object can be attaleed by negotiation without the shedding of blood. In a certailist the present, statesmanship is even more important than generalship: Generals can never stop a war, though it may last twenty years, till one has been able to conquer the other. Statesman terminate wars by negotiation.

DESERTERS PROM THE ARMY, and HAD STY It is a fact that requires no effort at concealment since the late announcement of the President, in his speech at Macon, that our armies have been weakened to an alarming extent by desertion and atraggling. The success of our cause and the safety of our people require prompt action to remedy this svil. Many of these men have fought gallantly, and have left their commands under circumstances the most trying to which human nature can be exposed. As our armies have retreated and left large sections of country in the hands of the enemy, they have found their homes and their families thrown behind the enemy's lines, where the latter are sublict, not only to infound their homes and their families thrown sening the entry's lines, where the latter are subject, not only to insult and injury, but to great suff ring for the necessales of life. Under these circumstances their sympathy and care for their families triumphed over their patients, and sense of duty, and in an unfortunate hour they yielded to their facilities. It is down their sympathy and to their facilities. to their feelings, I id down their arms and abandoned their colors. A strong appeal should be made to these men to return to their companies, and a free pardon should be extended to each one who will do so. This is already offered to them by Gen. Resurgard and Gen. Hood, and I have reason to believe would be granted by the Gen rai in command of each of the military departments. All who reuse to accept the pardon and return should be arrested and sent forward with the least possible delay.

It is a lamontable fact that bands of deserters from our It is a lamentable fact that backs of deserters from our armirs, and small budies of cavalry belonging to the Confederate service, are con-tantly robbing and plundeding our people of their stock, provisions, and other property. This is generally done by those robber bands under present, of exercising the power of impresement, in the name of the Covernment or of some General, who not only known nothing of their conduct, but disappreves and condenses it. Thay go armed and take what they pet why intimication and force, having regard to neither age, exion condition. They are not amenable to any civil process, as there is not They are not amenable to any civil process of there is not generally enflicient force at home to arrest them, and they pass on and cannot in future be identified. If arrested and

force if necessary. They are a lawless banditti, and should be so tracted. I therefore recommend the passage of an act decaring all such outlaws, and authorising any citizens, or association of citizens whom they may attempt to r.b. to shoot them down, it sldy them in any other way in their power, and to band together and follow them when they have committed a robbery in any neighborhood and slay them wherever found. This is the only protection left our people at home against the depredations of these

Your attention is invited to the deplorable condition of Your attention is invited to the deplorable condition of the unfortunate exiles who have been driven from their homes in Atlanta and other parts of the State by the savage cruelty of the enemy. The inhumanity of the treatment to which these unfortunate sufferers have been subjected has probably no parallel in modern warfare, and but few in the history of the world. Thousands of helpless women in an ichildren, many of them widows and orphans of brave men who have sacrificed their lives in the defence of the liberties of their country, have been driven from their homes, with but little of their clothing and furniture, and withrown out and exposed upon the ground, in all sorts of weather, without rood, house, or shelter. I have had the best means in my power provided for their protection, ould be spared not donoting that my course would me your approval. Tents have been furnished to such as could not get shelter, and I have directed that log-cabins be constructed at suitable localities by the Quartermaster General, who has taken great interest in their behalt, for their comfort during the winter. The Quartermaster and Commissary General have done all in their power, with the means at their command, to mitigate the sufferings of this most unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens. I recommend that proper provision be made by law to sapply those who are destitute with shelter and the necessaries of ife till they can provide for themselves.

SVISBOLD CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS. SQUES SEL D. I transmit herewith a copy of resolutions adopted by the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Caro-Augusta on Menday, the 17th of October last, and respect-fully recommend the enactment of such laws as are neces-sary to carry these resolutions into practical effect, so far as they contemplate action by the Legislatures of the respec ive States. I also request the exercise of your legis-lative influence to induce Congress to carry out such portions of recommendations as are addressed to that body. It is proper, in this connection, for me to remark that I do not wish it to be enderstood by either of said resolutions that I advocate the notion in the content of the conten of arming our slaves. I do, however, advocate the pec of them as teamsters, couks, hospital servants, and in every menial capacity in which their services can be made useful, or in which they can relieve free men from such pur-

LAYING DOWN GRAPEVINES IN WINTER. A correspondent of one of our agricultural exchange-

"In my rambles in various portions of this and adjoining counties, I have been very particular in making observa-tions with reference to the productiveness of those whose that have been laid down when compared with those that have not been laid down during the winter, and I have found it an invariable rule that those vines, no matter what was the variety of the grape, which had been detached from their supporters in late autumn, and laid down and covered with a few inches deep of soil, or with leaves, until the cold weather had passed in the spring, yielded good crops of grapes, while those that had not been laid down during waiter yielded but little truit, and in many instances none at all; and when such vince did bear, the grapes were almost always saveral days later in maturing.

and were almost always asserted days into a mediand and were also of an inventor quality.

"I could mention reliable instances in the same vincpards where the vines that had been laid down and proteep d were loaded with fruit, while those that were lefton the trelibes during the winter produced comparatively nothing. People of our country are learning tast their vines must be protected from the intense cold of our long winters. Therefore most of them cut their vines loose from the frames early in November, and lay them on the ground and cover them with leaves or with a few inchesting the country of the country o in depth of light earth, and they find that the little expense and trouble of performing the job returns an ample compensation in fruit the next season. I have in mind a number of choice vines in this city, that had been trained and cu tivated with great care and expense, some of watch were kulled outright by the severe cold of winter, waite some others were so acrously mined that they produced no ripe fruit at all; whereas, had they been laid down during the cold wenter, no doubt they would have produced to the control of the cold wenter, and during the cold wenter the cold wenter that the cold wenter that the cold wenter the cold wenter the cold wenter that the cold wenter the cold wenter that the co

duced a bount still crop of delicious grapes.

"Let every one who owns a grapevine cut it losse from its supports and cover it with light carth, leaves, or with thin pieces of turf, until the warm weather of next spring admobiles us that it is time to uncover it again and hang it on the frame. This practice has secured large quantities of delicious grapes, when, had it not been done, figure would have been no fruit at all on the vices. The practice is beneficial to the most harry varieties of grapes, and without it little or no muit may be expected when the variety is of w tender and?

nety is of a tender sort." ands has FREE NEGROES, of stad " blues A number of applications were made to the Orphans' Court of Prince George's county, at their meeting on yeserday, to have negro children bound for a term of years under the apprentice laws of Maryland. In all cases the applications were for orphan children, or by consent of

pareuts. The Court decided that Gen. Wallace, of Baltimore, had, by military order, taken out of the hands of the civil authorities the management and care of this class of perapplications at this time. Section first of Gen. Wallace's order is in these words:

"I. That all persons within the limits of the Middle Department heretofore slaves, but now free, by operatof the new Constitution, shall be cons dered under spemilitary protection until the Legislature of Maryland may, by its enactments, make suce mulitary protection unseces-

We have heard of no case of an attempt to interfere with the rights of the freed negroes -on the contrary, our citizens have shown every dispesition to gratify them in all their ressonable demands .- Marlborough Gazette.